

## REMARKS

This Response is submitted in reply to the Office Action dated June 26, 2003. Claims 1, 12, 30, 42, 47, 48 and 49 have been amended. No new matter has been added by any of the amendments made herein. A Request for Continued Examination and a Petition for a One Month Extension of Time to respond to the Final Office Action are submitted herewith. A Supplemental Information Disclosure statement is submitted herewith. A check in the amount of \$880 is submitted herein to cover the cost of the RCE, the one month extension of time and the Supplemental Information Disclosure Statement. Please charge Deposit Account No. 02-1818 for any insufficiency or to credit any overpayment.

Claims 1, 4, 5, 12 to 14, 17 to 22, 30 to 37, 42 to 44 and 46 to 50 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 4,695,053 to Vasquez, Jr. et al. ("Vasquez"). Claims 1, 2, 4, 5, 12 to 16, 21, 30 to 36, 42 to 44 and 47 to 50 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by any one of the Price is Right's pricing games: Any Number, Cover Up, Dice Game, Easy as 1, 2, 3, Grand Game, Line em' Up, Side by Side, Squeeze Play, Switcharoo, Temptation, Ten Chances, Master Key, Money Game, One Away, Pathfinder, Pick a Number or Lucky Seven. Claims 3 and 29 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Vasquez and in further view of U.S. Patent No. 5,205,555 to Hamano ("Hamano"). Claims 6 to 11, 23 to 28 and 38 to 41 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Vasquez and in further view of the Take Your Pick game ("Take Your Pick"). Claim 45 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Vasquez. Applicants respectfully disagree with and traverse these rejections. To place the application in condition for allowance, Applicants have amended the claims to further clarify the award that is provided to the player. The amendments are made to clarify the existing meaning of the claim language, rather than to add additional elements to the claims.

Amended Claim 1 is directed to a gaming device including a display device and a processor which communicates with the display device. The gaming device includes a plurality of player selectable positions displayed by the display device. The processor enables a player to select the positions displayed by the display device. The processor

associates numbers with the positions based on the player's order of the selection of the positions and determines an award to be provided to the player. The award is based on a number of monetary units equal to the order of the numbers associated with the positions.

In one example, under the invention of amended Claim 1, the processor displays three positions such as the hundred's position, the ten's position and the one's position in a three digit number. The processor selects a number from a plurality of numbers, such as the number nine, and associates that number with the first position selected by the player. If the first position selected by the player is the ten's position, the processor associates the number nine with the ten's position. The processor then selects another number, the number two, and associates this number with the next position selected by the player. If the second position selected by the player is the hundred's position, the processor associates the number two with the hundred's position. The processor then selects another number, such as the number eight, and associates the number eight with the remaining position, which is the one's position. Thus, the three digit number is two, nine, eight based on the order that the player picked the positions. In addition, the award provided to the player includes a number of monetary units such as credits equal to the order of the numbers associated with the positions such or two hundred ninety-eight monetary units or credits.

Claim 1, as amended, is patentably distinguished over Vasquez because Vasquez does not disclose all of the elements of Claim 1. Vasquez discloses a gaming device that enables a player to pick a winning sequence or combination of numbers in a game. Specifically, the player selects numbers for each of the reels 12, 14 and 16 using the digit indicators 34 on display 36. See Col. 3, lines 12-15. The numbers are selected by the player by inputting or pressing the keys on keyboard 28. Once a number is inputted for a particular digit 34, the player moves to the next digit and inputs another number. The player may input a number between zero and nine and may change the numbers for the digits as desired. See Col. 3, lines 28-32. Once all the digits have been selected, the player initiates the activation of the reels by pulling the handle 20. If the pre-determined winning symbol combination or the number sequence entered by the player occurs on win line 22, the gaming device provides an award to the

player. Vasquez, however, does not disclose a processor which associates numbers with the positions or digits in display 36 based on the order of selection of the positions or digits by the player. Instead in Vasquez, the gaming device associates numbers with the digit indicators 34 based on the numbers inputted by the player. Thus, the order in which the player inputs the numbers into the digit indicators is not relevant to which number the gaming device associates with each of the digit indicators.

Additionally, Vasquez does not teach or suggest providing an award based on a number of monetary units such as credits to a player, where the number of monetary units is equal to the order of the numbers associated with the positions as in amended Claim 1. Vasquez discloses providing a separate award to the player, which is independent of the number indicated by the digit indicators 34. The award is a fixed award amount based on the number of matching numbers between the digit indicators (i.e., the player selected numbers) and the numbers indicated on the reels 12, 14 and 16. (Col. 5, lines 44-50). Therefore, the amount or value of the award is not dependent or is not based on a number of monetary units equal to the order of the numbers selected by the player. Thus, Vasquez does not disclose, teach or suggest providing an award based on a number of monetary units equal to the order of the digit indicators 34.

For these reasons, Vasquez does not disclose all of the elements of Claim 1. Therefore, amended Claim 1 and Claims 2 through 11, which depend from Claim 1, are each patentably distinguished over Vasquez.

Amended Claim 1 is also patentably distinguished over all of The Price is Right's pricing games cited by the Patent Office. The Price is Right's pricing games generally disclose games in which players attempt to guess a predetermined price or prices for particular prizes. The positions or digits of the prices are predetermined and assigned to the positions in the prices. The player then plays a particular type of game to determine the numbers in the positions in the price or prices. Therefore, contrary to the claimed invention, the Price is Right's pricing games do not associate numbers with the positions in the prices based on the order of the selection of the positions by the player.

Moreover, the Price is Right's pricing games generally disclose games in which a player attempts to guess the exact price of a predetermined prize item. If the player unsuccessfully guesses the price of a prize by the end of a game, the player does not

win a prize based on the order of the numbers in the price of the prize. Instead the player wins a lesser prize or no prize at all. Furthermore, if the player does guess the price of a prize, the player does not win a number of credits indicated by the price but instead, the player wins the prize itself. This is contrary to the present invention wherein the gaming device awards a number of monetary units such as credits or cash equal to the order of the numbers associated by the player with the positions.

For example, the claimed invention enables a player to pick the positions in a three digit number and associates numbers with each of the picked positions. After picking the positions, the number formed by the digits in those positions is 9-0-5. The gaming device then provides the player with an award having an amount of nine hundred five monetary units. If the player picks the positions and the number formed by the digits in the positions is 0-9-5, the gaming device awards the player an award having an amount of ninety-five monetary units. Conversely, the Price is Right pricing games provide the prize associated with the price guessed by a player and not the monetary units such as credits equal to the numbers which form the price.

Specifically, in the *Any Number* game, the game displays three prizes having associated masked prices for each of the prizes. The game enables a player to pick a digit or number from zero to nine and that digit is revealed in one of the prices associated with three prizes. The prices are predetermined and therefore the numbers or digits associated with those prices are assigned to the positions before the player picks any of the digits in the prices. Therefore, contrary to the claimed invention, the game does not associate numbers with the positions in the prices of the prizes picked by the player. Instead, the numbers in the prices of the prizes are predetermined and associated with those positions. The player picks a number to reveal that number in the price of one of the prizes. In addition, when the player picks all of the numbers or digits in the price of one of the prizes, the player wins that prize. Contrary to the claimed invention, the player does not win an award based on a number of monetary units equal to the order of the numbers which form the price of the prize. Therefore, the *Any Number* game does not disclose, teach or suggest all of the elements of the claimed invention.

In the *Cover-Up* game, the price of a car is displayed to a player. However, the price is wrong and the player must guess the correct price of the car by picking one number from a set of numbers associated with each of the digits in the price of the car and cover the incorrect digits with the selected numbers. The game enables the player to continue to pick numbers until the player determines the correct price or until the player gains no new correct digits in an attempt. In this game, the player is not picking the positions in the price of the car nor is the processor associating any numbers picked by the player with the digits in the price of the car based on the order of the digits or positions picked by the player. In addition, contrary to the claimed invention, if the player correctly picks the numbers in the price of the car, the player wins the car and not an award based on a number of monetary units equal to the order of the numbers which form the price of the car. Thus, *Cover-Up* does not disclose, teach or suggest all of the elements of claimed invention.

In the *Dice Game*, a player attempts to guess the price of a car by rolling a die to obtain the digits in the price of the car. The player rolls a die and if the number indicated on the die is not the actual number in the first position or digit of the price, the player picks whether the actual number in the price is higher or lower than the number indicated on the die. The player repeats this process until all of the digits or positions in the price are picked. The price of the car is predetermined prior to the player rolling the die and indicating any numbers in the price. The gaming device also does not enable the player to pick any of the positions in the price of the car. Moreover, contrary to the claimed invention, the player does not receive a prize or award which equals the value formed by the numbers in the price of the car. If the player's price does not match the price of the car, the player does not win the car or any other prize. Thus, the Dice Game does not disclose a processor which enables the player to select positions in the price, associate numbers with the order of the positions selected by the player, provide an award based on a number of monetary units equal to the order of the numbers which form the price of the car or teach or suggest such elements or features.

The *Easy as 1, 2, 3* game discloses a game in which a player is given three blocks labeled 1, 2 and 3. The player places block 1 in front of the prize having the least expensive price, block 2 in front of the prize having the second most expensive

price and block 3 in front of the prize having the most expensive price. The player wins all of the prizes if the order is correct. This game does not disclose assigning numbers to particular positions picked by the player. The prices are predetermined based on the actual price of the prizes and the player is only guessing the value of each of those prices. Furthermore, the player is not selecting the positions in the prices nor is the gaming device assigning numbers based on the order of the positions selected by the player in the prices. In addition, the player does not receive an award based on a number of monetary units equal to the order of the numbers associated with the positions in the prices of the prizes. Thus, the *Easy as 1, 2, 3* game does not disclose, teach or suggest all of the elements of the claimed invention.

The *Grand Game* discloses a game in which a player picks products which have prices below a predetermined target price to earn digits in a predetermined cash prize of ten thousand dollars. The prize initially starts at one dollar and a zero is added to the prize for each product selected by the player having a price below the target price. In this game, the player does not pick the positions of the digits in the cash prize nor is the gaming device assigning or associating numbers with the positions in the cash prize based on the order of any positions selected by the player. Contrary to the claimed invention, the *Grand Game* does not disclose any player selectable positions or associate numbers with the positions based on the order selection of the positions by the player. Also, the Grand Game does not provide an award based on a number of monetary units equal to the order of the numbers associated with the positions in a price or prize picked by the player. Thus, the *Grand Game* does not disclose, teach or suggest all of the elements of the claimed invention.

The *Line 'Em Up* game discloses a game in which a player attempts to guess the price of a car. The game enables the player to use digits in the prices of three prizes to determine the price of the car. The player is able to slide the prices of the prizes to align one of the digits or numbers in the prices in the price of the car. If the aligned digits in the price matches the corresponding designated digits in the correct price of the car, the player wins the car. Therefore, the digits in the price of the car are predetermined based on the actual price of the car and are not determined by the numbers associated with the positions in the price picked by the player. If any one of

the digits selected by the player do not match the corresponding digit in the price of the car, the player does not win the car or the value of the number indicated by the correctly selected digits. Moreover, the order in which the player selects the digits in the price of the car is not important. Also, if the player wins, the player receives the car and not a number of monetary units equal to the order of the numbers or digits associated with the positions in the price of the car. Thus, the *Line 'Em Up* game does not disclose, teach or suggest all of the elements of the claimed invention.

In the *Side-by-Side* game, the player attempts to determine a price of a prize using two two-digit numbers. The player arranges the two two-digit numbers to equal the price of the prize. If the arranged price matches the actual price of the prize, the player wins the prize. Therefore, the gaming device does not associate numbers with the positions in the price of the prize based on the player's order of selection of the positions in the price. In fact, the player is not selecting the positions in the price of the prize, but instead, is arranging two-digit numbers to match the price of the prize. Additionally, the player does not receive an award or prize based on a number of monetary units equal to the order of the numbers associated with the positions in the price of the prize. Instead, the player wins the prize itself. Thus, the *Side-by-Side* game does not disclose, teach or suggest all of the elements of the claimed invention.

The *Squeeze Play* game discloses a game in which a prize includes a price including five digits is displayed to a player. One of the digits in the price is incorrect and the player must choose the incorrect digit and remove it from the price. The remaining digits are squeezed together and if those digits form the actual or correct price of the prize, the player wins that prize. Again, the price of the prize is predetermined and therefore the gaming device does not assign or associate numbers with the positions or digits in the price of the prize based on the order of selection of positions by the player. The player is merely selecting one digit in the price and not any of the positions in the price. In addition, the player wins the prize and not an award based on a number of monetary units equal to the order of the numbers in the price of the prize. Thus, the *Squeeze Play* game does not disclose, teach or suggest all of the elements of the claimed invention.

The *Switcharoo* game discloses a game in which five prizes are displayed to a player and each prize includes a predetermined price. The price associated with each prize is missing a digit. The player is given five blocks including the missing digits in the prices of the prizes and must fill in the missing spaces in the prices with those blocks. The player wins the prizes having the correct prices. As described above, the prices of the prizes are predetermined and the player is selecting one digit in each price of the prizes. The player is not selecting the positions in the prizes nor is the gaming device associating numbers with any positions selected by the player in the prices. Furthermore, the player wins one or more of the prizes and not an award or awards based on a number of monetary units equal to the order of numbers in the price of the prizes. Thus, the *Switcharoo* game does not disclose, teach or suggest all of the elements of the claimed invention.

In the *Temptation* game, a player attempts to determine the price of a car. The game enables the player to choose the digits in the price of the car from the prices of other prizes displayed to the player. The player wins the car if they correctly place the missing digits in the price of the car. In this game, the price of the car is predetermined and therefore a number is pre-assigned or pre-associated with each position in the price of the car. The positions in the price of the car are actually assigned or associated numbers based on the numbers picked by the player from the other prices. The order of selection of the positions does not determine the numbers associated with those positions. Additionally, the player wins the car if the price is correct. The player does not win an award or prize based on a number of monetary units equal to the order of the numbers associated with the positions in the price of the car. Therefore, the *Temptation* game does not disclose, teach or suggest all of the elements of the claimed invention.

The *Ten Chances* game discloses a game in which a player is shown three prizes and must guess the price of each of the prizes. The player writes the price of the prizes next to the masked price of the prize and gets ten chances to write in the correct prices for all three prizes. The player wins the prizes having the correct price. Again, the prices of the prizes are predetermined and therefore the gaming device is not associating numbers with the positions in the prices based on the order of the numbers written down by the player. The player is also not selecting the positions of each of the

prizes, but instead is selecting numbers to match the numbers in the positions of the prices. Additionally, the player wins the actual prizes if the price of the prize is correct. The player does not win an award or prize based on a number of monetary units such as credits equal to the order of the numbers associated with the positions in the price of the prizes. Thus, the *Ten Chances* game does not disclose, teach or suggest all of the elements of the claimed invention.

The *Master Key Game* discloses a game in which a player selects the first or last two digits in a set of prices for prizes displayed to the player. If the player correctly chooses the two digits in the price of a prize, the player wins the prize and a key. The player wins additional prizes unlocked by the keys. In this game, the price of the prizes are predetermined and therefore the gaming device is not assigning or associating numbers with any positions in the prices selected by the player. Additionally, the player wins one or more of the prizes when the player obtains the key associated with those prizes. The player does not win an award or prize based on a number of monetary units equal to the numbers associated with the positions in the price of the prizes. Therefore, the *Master Key Game* does not disclose, teach or suggest all of the elements of the claimed invention.

In the *Money Game*, nine two-digit numbers are displayed to the player wherein the player arranges the two-digit prices to form the prices of prizes displayed to the player. The player wins the prizes having the correct prices. Again, the prices of the prizes in this game are predetermined and therefore, the gaming device is not associating numbers or digits with the positions in the price of the prizes based on the order of selection of the positions in the prices by the player. In fact, the player is not selecting any positions in the prices. Additionally, the player wins the actual prizes if the price of the prize or prizes are correct. The player does not win an award or prize based on a number of monetary units equal to the order of the numbers associated with the positions in the price of the prizes. Thus, the *Money Game* does not disclose, teach or suggest all of the elements of the claimed invention.

The *One Away Game* discloses a game in which the player is shown all of the digits in the price of a car. However, the digits are each one away from the actual digits in the price of the car. The player selects either the digit that is higher or lower than

each of the displayed digits in the price of the car to determine the correct price of the car. If the player selects all of the correct digits in the price of the car, the player wins the car. In this game, the price of the car is predetermined and therefore the gaming device is not assigning or associating numbers in the positions in the price of the car based on the order of the positions selected by the player. Additionally, the player is not selecting any of the positions in the price of the car, but instead, is selecting the numbers associated with the positions in the price of the car. Moreover, the player wins the car if the price of the car is correct. The player does not win an award or prize based on a number of monetary units equal to order of the numbers associated with the positions in the price of the car. Thus, the *One Away Game* does not disclose, teach or suggest all of the elements of the claimed invention.

The *Pathfinder* game discloses a game in which a player attempts to determine the price of a car by stepping on squares in a grid, wherein each square includes one of the digits in the price of the car. The player wins the car if the player correctly steps on the grids which form the price of the car. Again in the *Pathfinder* game, the price of the car and thereby the numbers in the price of the car are pre-associated with the positions or digits in the price. Therefore, the numbers in the price of the car are not associated with the positions or digits in the price based on the order of selection of the positions by the player. Also, the player selects the numbers (not the positions) associated with each position in the price. Additionally, the player wins the car if the player correctly steps on the numbers in the price of the car. The player does not win an award or prize based on a number of monetary units equal to the order of the numbers associated with the positions in the price of the car. Thus, the *Pathfinder* game does not disclose, teach or suggest all of the elements of the claimed invention.

The *Pick-a-Number* game discloses a game in which a player picks one number from the prices associated with three prizes to fill in a missing number in the price of a larger prize. In this game, the price of the each of the prizes is predetermined and the numbers in the price are pre-assigned to the digits or positions in those prices. The gaming device does not associate the numbers in the price with the positions in the price based on the order of selection of the positions by the player. Additionally, the player does not select the position in the price to place the missing number. Instead,

the position of the missing digit in the price is predetermined. Additionally, the player wins the actual prizes if the price of the prize or prizes are correct. The player does not win an award or prize based on a number of monetary units equal to the order of the numbers associated with the positions in the price of the car. Therefore, the *Pick-a-Number* game does not disclose, teach or suggest all of the elements of the claimed invention.

In the *Lucky Seven* game, a player receives seven one dollar bills at the beginning of the game and must guess the digits in the price of a car. A player then gives away a dollar for each number that the player is away from the actual numbers or digits in the price of the car. The player wins the car if they have at least one dollar remaining after picking all of the digits in the car. As described above, the price of the car is predetermined and the numbers associated with each of the positions in the price are pre-assigned to those positions. Also, the player is picking or guessing the actual digits in each of the positions instead of picking the positions in the price of the car. As a result, the processor is not associating the numbers with the positions in the price of the car based on the order of selection of the positions by the player. Additionally, the player wins the actual car in this game. The player does not win an award or prize based on a number of monetary units equal to the order of the numbers associated with the positions in the price of the car. Therefore, the *Lucky Seven* game does not disclose, teach or suggest all of the elements of the claimed invention.

For all of the above reasons, none of the Price is Right pricing games disclose all of the elements of amended Claim 1. Specifically, the Price is Right Pricing games generally do not include a plurality of player selectable positions or a processor which associates numbers with those positions based on the player's order of selection of those positions. The Price is Right games also do not disclose, teach or suggest providing an award based on a number of monetary units such as credits where the number of monetary units is equal to the numbers associated with the positions in the price or prices of the prizes in these games. Therefore, amended Claim 1 and Claims 2 to 11, which depend from Claim 1, are each patentably distinguished over the Price is Right pricing games.

Claim 3 was rejected under § 103(a). The Patent Office states that "Applicant's arguments [regarding Claim 3] amount to a general allegation that the claim defines a patentable invention without specifically pointing out how the language of the claim patentably distinguishes" Claim 3 from the references (Office Action, page 6, lines 6 to 9). Applicants respectfully submit that dependent claims are construed to include all of the limitations of the independent claims from which these claims depend. In the present application, Claim 3 depends from amended Claim 1. Therefore, Claim 3 includes all of the limitations of Claim 1 plus the limitation that the award is based on the order of at least three positions, wherein the numbers associated with two of the positions are combined by a mathematical operation. As a result, Applicants respectfully submit that Claim 3 is allowable for at least the reasons set forth above with respect to independent amended Claim 1, and for the further reasons that *Hamano* fails to disclose, teach or suggest the novel elements of this claim in combination with the novel elements of independent amended Claim 1. For these reasons, Claim 3 is patentably distinguished over the combination of *Vasquez* and *Hamano*.

Additionally, Claims 6 to 11 were rejected under § 103(a). Similar to Claim 3, Claims 6 to 11 depend from amended Claim 1. Therefore, Applicants respectfully submit that Claims 6 to 11 are allowable for at least the reasons set forth above with respect to amended Claim 1, and for the further reasons that *Take Your Pick* fails to disclose, teach or suggest the novel elements of these claims in combination with the novel elements of amended Claim 1. For these reasons, Claims 6 to 11 are patentably distinguished over the combination of *Vasquez* and *Take Your Pick*.

Amended Claim 12 is directed to a gaming device including a display device which displays a plurality of masked (or hidden) numbers. A processor, which communicates with the display device, enables a player to arrange at least two of the masked numbers in an order decided by the player. The gaming device provides an award to the player. The amount of the award is based on a number of monetary units equal to the order of the masked numbers arranged by the player. For example, if the player arranges the masked numbers and the masked numbers reveal a number of one hundred, the processor provides an award including one hundred monetary units, credits or coins to the player.

On the contrary, Vasquez discloses a game in which a player enters numbers into a display 36. Once a player has entered a number in the display, a player activates the reels by pulling the handle 20. If a winning combination of symbols or the number combination entered by the player in the display 36 is indicated on the reels, the player wins an award. The award is independent of the winning combination or symbols and includes a fixed number of tokens and/or credits that are provided by the gaming device to the player. (Col. 2, lines 51-58). Vasquez does not disclose, teach or suggest providing an award including a number of credits based on the order of the numbers entered by the player in the display 36. Therefore, Vasquez does not disclose, teach or suggest an award determined by the processor wherein the amount of the award is based on a number of monetary units equal to the order of the masked numbers arranged by the player.

Similarly as described above, the Price is Right pricing games include prizes that have predetermined values or amounts. A player plays a game to guess the predetermined price associated with a particular prize. If the player successfully guesses the price for a particular prize, the prize is awarded to the player. None of the Price is Right pricing games disclose, teach or suggest providing an award to a player, wherein the award amount is based on a number of monetary units equal to the order of the masked numbers arranged by the player. In these games, the prices are predetermined and therefore are not determined by the player.

Moreover, the Price is Right pricing games are games where a player wins a prize when the player correctly guesses or matches every digit in the price of the prize. If the player incorrectly guesses one or more digits in the price, the player does not win the prize. Conversely in the claimed invention, the gaming device provides an award to the player, wherein the amount of the award is based on a number of monetary units equal to the order of the masked numbers arranged by the player. If the player forms a three-digit number such as 1-0-5, the player wins one hundred five monetary units such as one hundred five credits or coins. Similarly, if the player forms a two-digit number such as 0-1-5, the player wins fifteen monetary units such as fifteen credits or coins.

Therefore in comparison, the Price is Right pricing games provide the player with a prize when the player correctly guesses or determines all of the digits in the price of

that prize. For example, if the player correctly guesses the price of a car as \$10,500, the player wins the car. In the claimed invention, the player wins the value or amount based on a number of monetary units equal to the order of the digits of the price of the car such as ten thousand five hundred credits or coins.

In addition, in the Price is Right Pricing games, if the player correctly guesses four of the five digits in the price of the car such as \$20,500, the player does not win the car because the player missed one of the digits in the price. In the claimed invention, the player wins the value or amount based on a number of monetary units equal to the correctly guessed digits such as five hundred credits or coins. For all of these reasons, amended Claim 12 and Claims 13 to 29, which depend from amended Claim 12, are each patentably distinguished over Vasquez and the Price is Right pricing games.

Additionally, Claims 23 to 28 were rejected under § 103(a). Claims 23 to 28 depend from amended Claim 12. Because Claims 23 to 28 depend from an independent claim similar to Claim 3. Therefore, for similar reasons provided above with respect to Claim 3, Applicants respectfully submit that Claims 23 to 28 are allowable for at least the reasons set forth above with respect to amended Claim 12, and for the further reasons that *Take Your Pick* fails to disclose, teach or suggest the novel elements of these claims in combination with the novel elements of independent amended Claim 12. For these reasons, Claims 23 to 28 are patentably distinguished over the combination of Vasquez and *Take Your Pick*.

Moreover, Claim 29 was rejected under § 103(a). Claim 29 depends from amended Claim 12. Therefore, Applicants respectfully submit that Claim 29 is allowable for at least the reasons set forth above with respect to independent amended Claim 12, and for the further reasons that *Hamano* fails to disclose, teach or suggest the novel elements of this claim in combination with the novel elements of independent Claim 12. For these reasons, Claim 29 are patentably distinguished over the combination of Vasquez and *Hamano*.

Amended Claim 30 is directed to a gaming device including a display device which displays a plurality of selections. The gaming device also includes a plurality of positions. A processor, which communicates with the display device, associates a plurality of numbers with the selections and enables the player to associate the

selections with the positions. The processor causes the display device to display the numbers of the selections associated with the positions. The processor provides an award to the player wherein the amount of the award is based on a number of monetary units equal to the digit order of the numbers associated with the positions. For example, if the revealed numbers indicate a number 3-1-0, the amount of the award is three hundred ten monetary units such as three hundred ten credits or coins, which is provided to the player.

As described above, neither Vasquez nor the Price is Right pricing games disclose, teach or suggest providing an award to the player wherein the amount of the award includes a number of monetary units such as credits, cash or coins based on the order of the numbers associated with the positions arranged by the player. These games provide independent values or awards such as a predetermined number of credits or tokens which are associated with the winning combinations in the games. For these reasons, amended Claim 30 and Claims 31 to 41 which depend from amended Claim 30 are each patentably distinguished over Vasquez and each of the Price is Right pricing games.

Additionally, Claims 38 to 41 were rejected under § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Vasquez in view of *Take Your Pick*. Claims 38 to 41 depend from amended Claim 30. Therefore, Applicants respectfully submit that Claims 38 to 41 are allowable for at least the reasons set forth above with respect to independent amended Claim 30, and for the further reasons that *Take Your Pick* fails to disclose, teach or suggest the novel elements of these claims in combination with the novel elements of independent amended Claim 30. For these reasons, Claims 38 to 41 are patentably distinguished over the combination of Vasquez and *Take Your Pick*.

Claim 42 is directed to a gaming device that includes a display device and a processor, which communicates with the display device. A plurality of selections are displayed by the display device. The gaming device also includes a selection orderer which communicates with the processor to enable the player to select and order at least two selections with digits to form an award. The processor reveals the award by displaying a number associated with each of the selection in the digit selected by the

player. The award is based on a number of monetary units equal to the order of the numbers associated with the selections.

On the contrary, Vasquez enables a player to input numbers in a display 36. However, the selection and order of those numbers in display 36 do not form the award which is provided to the player. Instead, Vasquez provides separate independent fixed awards which are predetermined and assigned to the winning combinations in the game. Thus, the awards themselves in Vasquez are not based on the ordering of the numbers by the player in display 36. Similarly, as described above, the Price is Right pricing games generally enable a player to pick numbers which match numbers in the price of a prize. The price of the prize is predetermined and therefore the numbers associated with the positions in the prizes are fixed and determined prior to any selections made by the player. For these reasons, Claim 42 and Claims 43 to 46, which depend from Claim 42, are each patentably distinguished over Vasquez and each of the Price is Right pricing games.

Claim 45 was rejected under § 103(a). Claim 45 depends from Claim 42. Therefore, Applicants respectfully submit that Claim 45 is allowable for at least the reasons set forth above with respect to independent Claim 42 because Vasquez does not disclose, teach or suggest the novel elements of Claim 45 in combination with the novel elements of independent Claim 42. For these reasons, Claim 42 are patentable distinguished over Vasquez.

Amended Claim 47 is directed to a gaming device that includes a display device which displays a plurality of selections to a player. A processor, which communicates with the display device, associates numbers with the selections. The processor enables the player to associate selections with the one's digit and the ten's digit of an award which is provided to the player. The award is based on a number of monetary units equal to the numbers associated with the one's digit and the ten's digit. Conversely, neither Vasquez nor any of the Price is Right pricing games disclose a game in which the player picks selections and a processor associates numbers based on the picked selections by the player with the one's digit and ten's digit in an award provided to the player. Additionally, as described above, Vasquez and the Price is Right pricing games provide predetermined awards or prizes to a player when the player obtains a winning

combination or a win in those games. Neither of these references provides an award based on a number of monetary units equal to the order of the numbers. For these reasons, Claim 47 is patentably distinguished over Vasquez and each of the Price is Right pricing games.

Amended Claim 48 is directed to a gaming device including a display device which displays a plurality of selections to a player. A processor, which communicates with the display device associates numbers with the selections. The processor enables a player to associate the selections with a one's digit, a ten's digit and a hundred's digit in an award provided to the player. The award is based on a number of monetary units equal to the numbers associated with the one's digit, the ten's digit and the hundred's digit. The player therefore is determining the amount of the award. Conversely, Vasquez and each of the Price is Right pricing games include predetermined awards or prizes which are provided to the player when the player obtains a winning combination or win in those games. Neither Vasquez nor the Price is Right pricing games disclose, teach or suggest enabling a player to pick selections and associating numbers with those selections to the one's digit, ten's digit and hundred's digit in an award which is provided to the player. In addition, neither Vasquez nor the Price is Right pricing games disclose, teach or suggest providing an award to a player where the award is based on a number of monetary units such as credits, equal to the order of the numbers associated with the selections. For these reasons, Claim 48 is patentably distinguished over Vasquez and each of the Price is Right pricing games.

Amended Claim 49 is directed to a gaming device including a display device and a processor, which communicates with the display device. The gaming device also includes an initial determination of a number of possible digits for a player's award. A plurality of selections are displayed by the display device. The processor associates numbers with the selections and enables the player to associate the selections with the number of possible digits provided by the initial determination to form an award provided to the player. The amount of the award is based on a number of monetary units equal to the order of the digits. As described above, neither Vasquez nor any of the Price is Right pricing games disclose a game in which the award is based on the selections associated with the digits by the player nor an award based on a number of monetary

units equal to the order of the digits in the award. For these reasons, amended Claim 49 and Claim 50, which depends from Claim 49, are patentably distinguished over Vasquez and each of the Price is Right pricing games.

An earnest endeavor has been made to place this application in condition for formal allowance and in the absence of more pertinent art such action is courteously solicited. If the Examiner has any questions regarding this Response, Applicants respectfully request that the Examiner contact the Applicants' attorney, Adam Masia, at (312) 807-4284 to discuss this Response.

Respectfully submitted,

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